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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1923

WHOLE No. 451

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American Classical League

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 - III. Complete Text of the Decree of May 3, 1923.
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The Classical Weekly

VOL. XVII, No. 1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1923

WHOLE NO. 451

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held, in cooperation with The Classical Association of New Jersey, at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, May 4-5. The programme was as follows:

Address of Welcome, by Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College; Response, by Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, President of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States; Papers, The Daily Life of a Roman Gentleman in the First Century A. D., Mr. John W. Spaeth, Jr., William Penn Charter School, On the Direct and Indirect Volitive in Latin, Professor W. H. Kirk, Rutgers College, Horace's Most Ancient Mariner: A Discussion of Horace, Carmina 1.3, Professor George Dwight Kellogg, Union College, Bacchylides XVI (XVII), Professor Louis Bevier, Rutgers College, Roman Biography, Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Some Century-Old Latin Text-books, Professor Edward H. Heffner, University of Pennsylvania, A Defense of the Present Requirements in Latin as Set by the College Entrance Examination Board, Miss Gertrude Bricker, West Philadelphia High School for Girls, Latin Shackled or Unshackled?, Miss Edna White, William L. Dickinson High School, Jersey City, Boccaccio's Acquaintance with Homer, Professor Cornelia C. Coulter, Vassar College, The So-Called Hockey Reliefs Recently Recovered from the Wall of Themistocles, Professor Ernest Theodore DeWald, Rutgers College, The American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Dr. Ethel L. Chubb, High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Some Latin Student Songs of the Middle Ages, Miss Ruth E. Messenger, Hunter College High School, New York City, Cicero and the Great Society, Miss Margaret Y. Henry, Wadleigh High School, New York City, The Twelve Cities of the Etruscans, Mr. Harry J. Leon, University of Pittsburgh, An Archaeological Promenade in Northern Africa, Professor William Stuart Messer, Dartmouth College.—Of these papers, three, those by Professor DeWald, Mr. Leon, and Professor Messer, were illustrated by lantern-slides. Professor Rolfe's paper was delivered at the Annual Dinner, on Friday night.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, in summary, was as follows:

The balance on hand in the treasury of the Association, current cash account, April 22, 1922, was \$232.19. The receipts were as follows: from Dues (1920-1925), \$1,846, Interest (Savings Bank, \$14, Liberty Bonds, \$12.78), \$26.78, Sale of Pamphlets, (The Practical Value of Latin, \$25.90, The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics, \$5.50), \$31.40, from W. L. Carr (to print Questionnaires, used in connection with the Fourth Annual Fall Meeting, and to cover part of the cost of issuing these Questionnaires and the Score Cards), \$42.01, Exchange and Postage, \$70, Refund, Annual Meeting, 1922, \$50. The total receipts for the year were thus \$1,947.39, and the total in the fund

was \$2,179.58. The disbursements were as follows: for Meetings (Annual Meeting, 1922, \$89.04, Fourth Annual Fall Meeting 1922, \$32.01, Annual Meeting, 1923, \$53.71), \$174.76, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, account of Members (Volumes 14-18), \$923, Clerical Assistance, \$410, Interest, Transferred to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$14, Postage (Miscellaneous, \$30.55, Special Items, \$37.28), \$67.83, Printing, \$7.45, Supplies (including cabinets and repairs), \$94.70, Travelling Expenses, \$63.61, telegrams, \$35. The total expenditures were thus \$1,755.70. The balance on hand, current cash account, April 27, 1923, was \$423.88.

In addition to this cash balance, subject to check, the Association had Liberty Loan Bonds, which cost \$300, and funds in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, amounting to \$435.33. The total assets of the Association were thus \$1,159.21.

On April 22, 1922, the balance to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, current cash account, was \$184.03. The receipts during the year were as follows: from Advertising (Volumes 15-16), \$796.26, Transfer from the Emergency Fund, \$400, Exchange and Postage, \$7.38, Extra Numbers and Back Volumes, \$182.78, Interest (Savings Bank, \$30, Liberty Loan Bonds, \$21.30), \$51.30, Members of the C. A. A. S. (Volumes 14-18), \$923, Subscribers (Volumes 15-17), \$1,448. The total receipts during the year were thus \$3,808.72. The total in the fund was \$3,992.75. The disbursements were as follows: for Binding (office copy of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, \$1.60, copy of programmes, \$1.40), \$3.00, Clerical Assistance, \$626, Expressage, \$5.75, Interest, Transferred to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$30, Postage (Mailing THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, \$48.95, Miscellaneous, \$68.15, Special items, \$49.16), \$166.26, Printing (Volumes 15-16), \$2,302.33 (this included payment for Volume 16, No. 24, dated April 30, 1923), Miscellaneous Printing, \$19.15, Stencils for Mailing List, \$9.75, Refund of Subscription, \$2, Supplies, \$118.16, Telephone and Telegrams, \$2, Mailing Envelopes for THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, \$129, Dictaphone, \$112.70, Advertising in The Classical Journal, \$12.50. The total expenditures were thus \$3,538.60. The balance subject to draft, April 27, 1923, was \$454.15.

In addition to this cash balance, subject to check, we must set to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY Liberty Loan Bonds, which cost \$500, and funds in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank amounting to \$696.27. The total assets of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY were thus \$1,650.42.

The total in the Emergency Fund, April 22, 1922, was \$447.50. The amount received during the year was \$576.24. The total in the fund was thus \$1,023.74. Of this amount, the sum of \$400 was transferred to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY account. The balance, April 27, 1923, was thus \$623.74.

In The Classical Journal account, the balance on April 22, 1922, was \$41.25. There was received, for Volumes 18 and 19, the sum of \$458.89. The total receipts were thus \$500.14. The amount paid over, for subscriptions to Volume 18, was \$355.14. The balance, April 27, 1923, was \$145 (116 subscriptions to Volume 19).

In the Classical Philology account, the balance on April 22, 1922, was \$42.72. The receipts, for sub-

scriptions to Volumes 18 and 19, were \$267. The total in the account was thus \$309.72. The amount paid over for subscriptions to Volume 18 was \$200.25. The balance, April 27, 1923, was \$109.47 (41 subscriptions to Volume 19).

In the American Classical League account, the balance on April 22, 1922, was \$13.50. The amount received for dues to the League, 1920-1924, was \$109.25. The total in the account was thus \$122.75. The amount remitted for dues, 1920-1924, was \$85. The balance on hand, April 27, 1923, was \$37.75 (151 memberships for 1923-1924).

The total cost of the pamphlet, *The Practical Value of Latin* (printing 15,000 copies, in two lots, \$275.41, and postage to April 27, 1923, \$21.69), was \$297.10. The amount received from sales to April 27, 1923, was \$422.95. There was thus an apparent profit of \$125.85. Against this must be made an offset, in an unknown amount—for postage, not kept separately at first, and for 'overhead' charges, not made at any time.

The cost of printing the pamphlet, *The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics* (5,000 copies), was \$30.77. The sales to April 27, 1923, amounted to \$92.10. There was thus an apparent profit of \$61.33. Over against this there should be an offset—of postage, never kept separately, and for 'overhead', never charged.

It should be noted that both pamphlets are now out of print. No further orders for them can be filled.

The following figures show the number of members and subscribers, and the totals of the two together, for the last ten years:

Members:									
683	704	741	760	681	613	655	735	792	747
Subscribers:									
630	715	815	876	704	565	573	741	793	685
Totals:									
1313	1419	1556	1636	1385	1178	1228	1476	1585	1432

The following figures show subscriptions to *The Classical Journal* and *Classical Philology* for the last nine years.

C. J.	147	143	162	161	126	155	218	259	284
C. P.	62	63	67	67	57	64	71	80	75

The following figures show the number of members for whom payments have been made to the American Classical League (1919-1923): 78, 128, 119, 331.

The attendance at the meeting, particularly on Saturday morning, was extremely good. There was abundant testimony that the papers were regarded as exceptionally good and very well delivered. A very enjoyable part of the meeting was an informal reception given by the President of Rutgers College, Dr. Demarest, and his sister, Miss Demarest, at their home, on Friday afternoon.

The Executive Committee, at a meeting held at Rutgers College on the morning preceding the Annual Meeting itself, took certain important actions. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that supplies of the two pamphlets, published by the Association—*The Practical Value of Latin*, and *The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics*—were exhausted. He recommended that both pamphlets be offered to the American Classical League, to be added to its list of publications, and, in particular, that the plates of the larger pamphlet, *The Practical Value of Latin*, be offered to the League, without charge. On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that, as Editor of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, he was considering the publi-

cation of a General Index to Volumes I-XVI, said Index to be published in the format of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, that it might be bound in, if desired, with copies of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* itself. He reported that the probable cost would be \$1,000. He suggested that, instead of attempting to sell copies of the Index, they should be sent out to all members and subscribers to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, and that an appeal for voluntary contributions, to cover the cost of publication, and to make an addition to the Emergency Fund, should be adopted as the means of financing the enterprise. These suggestions were approved heartily by the Executive Committee.

The following telegram was received, from Professor Andrew F. West, President of the American Classical League:

Best wishes for highly successful meeting, Classical Association of the Atlantic States and Classical Association of New Jersey. There are already gratifying indications of increase in enrollment of classical students in our Schools and Colleges and of widespread interest in improving classical teaching. I believe that with united effort in behalf of the good cause we shall soon enter on a better day for classical education in the United States.

On motion, the Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to acknowledge the telegram, with thanks, and to express our interest in the pending Classical Investigation, and the hopes and prayers of the Association that the issue of the Investigation shall be richly laden with good to the Classics, and through them, to our country.

The following Officers were elected: President, Professor Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp; Vice-Presidents: Professor Philip B. Goetz, University of Buffalo, Professor Cleveland K. Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, Mr. Charles Huntington Smith, Morristown School, Morristown, New Jersey, Professor John R. Crawford, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Miss Cora A. Pickett, High School, Wilmington, Delaware, Dr. Alice F. Bräunlich, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Mildred Dean, Central High School, Washington, D. C. These Officers, together with the retiring President, Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, South Philadelphia High School for Girls, constitute the Executive Committee. Professor Knapp continues as the Representative of the Association to the Council of the American Classical League.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Professor E. H. Heffner, of the University of Pennsylvania, Miss Margaret Y. Henry, of Wadleigh High School, New York City, and Miss Alice M. Hutchings, Philadelphia, offered the following Resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, assembled in the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Association, hereby extend our heartiest and most sincere thanks to the authorities of Rutgers College for the very cordial spirit of hospitality shown to us during the sessions of this meeting;

Resolved, That our very special thanks are due

to President Demarest and to Miss Demarest for the cordial welcome given to us at their delightful home. They have made us feel as if we were not mere attendants at a meeting of a Classical Association, but their guests, who will leave Rutgers College with pleasant memories of a delightful friendliness;

Resolved, That we express our profound gratitude and appreciation to Professor W. H. Kirk for his kind and efficient care in arranging the multitudinous details of this meeting;

Resolved, That we thank the persons who have contributed papers to this program;

Resolved, That we express to Professor Knapp our heartfelt appreciation of his constant devotion to the interests of this Association, and of his cheerful and most efficient performance of the laborious tasks incident to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

CHARLES KNAPP

ON CERTAIN IMITATIONS OR REMINISCENCES OF HOMER IN MATTHEW ARNOLD'S SOHRAB AND RUSTUM

Matthew Arnold's narrative poem, *Sohrab and Rustum*, published in 1853, has been declared by Mr. Herbert W. Paul (English Men of Letters, Matthew Arnold, 46) to be "as good a specimen of Homer's manner as can be found in English".

The subject-matter of the poem is drawn from ancient Persian sources, but the treatment is Homeric. In its 892 lines I have found about seventy Homeric parallels, and doubtless there are many more. Some parallels are so close as to be almost translations; others are general reminiscences; some are the result of conflating two or more passages out of Homer; in still other cases the likeness is not in the words themselves, but in the position of a word or a phrase in the verse. Practically all the parallels are drawn from the *Iliad*. This is natural when one considers that the subject-matter of Arnold's poem, which has to do with the single combat between a father and a son, long separated, neither of whom recognizes the other, is more like certain incidents of the *Iliad* than like anything we find in the *Odyssey*¹.

At the beginning we are told how the young Tartar hero Sohrab comes by night to the tent of the aged Peran-Wisa and tells of his long search for his father Rustum, and makes the proposal that the opposed Tartar and Persian forces rest that day while he engages some Persian champion in single combat. The situation is similar to the visit of Agamemnon to Nestor in *Iliad* 2 and to the action leading up to the duel in *Iliad* 3, and many parallels are to be found from these books².

Arnold says (65):

And still the men were plunged in sleep;
Sohrab alone, he slept not; all night long
He had lain wakeful, tossing on his bed.

Homer says (2.1-4): 'Now the rest of the gods and men

equipped with chariots Were sleeping all night long, but sweet sleep did not keep its hold on Zeus, But he was pondering in his mind how He might destroy Achilles and destroy many at the ships of the Achaeans'. Arnold, continuing his account of Sohrab, says (65):

He rose and clad himself, and girt his sword,
And took his horseman's cloak, and left his tent,
And went abroad into the cold, wet fog,
Through the dim camp to Peran-Wisa's tent.

And later (68), he describes in more detail the dressing of Peran-Wisa:

So said he, and dropped Sohrab's hand, and left
His bed, and the warm rugs whereon he lay;
And o'er his chilly limbs his woolen coat
He passed, and tied his sandals on his feet,
And threw a white cloak around him, and he took
In his right hand a ruler's staff, no sword;
And on his head he set his sheep-skin cap,
Black, glossy, curled, the fleece of Kara-Kul;
And raised the curtain of his tent, and called
His herald to his side, and went abroad.

In a very similar passage (2.42-47) Homer describes the dressing of Agamemnon: 'And he sat upright, and put on his soft tunic Fair, new-woven; and about him threw his great cloak, And beneath his shining feet bound his fair sandals, And about his shoulders cast his sword silver-studded, And took his paternal scepter, ever imperishable, With which he went down among the ships of the bronze-clad Achaeans'. In the two passages of Arnold quoted above nearly everything in the Homeric lines has been closely imitated; even the phrase "Black, glossy, curled" recalls, by position rather than by meaning, Homer's 'ever imperishable' (2.46).

Recurring to the beginning of Arnold's poem, we find a number of instances of the imitation of short Homeric phrases; for example, Arnold's "Through the black tents he passed, o'er the low strand" (65) recalls 2.92. And Arnold's line, "And found the old man sleeping on his bed" (66), is almost a translation of part of 2.18-19. Again, Arnold's "Let the two armies rest today; but I Will challenge forth the bravest Persian lords To meet me man to man. . . ." (66-67) is, in general, like 3.68-70, while the phrase "Will challenge forth" is exactly, tense aside, the Homeric *προκαλίζετο*, 3.19. Arnold's words, "In single fight incurring single risk", recall the Homeric *οἰόμενός*, 7.39, out of another duel episode. Again, Arnold's "Feels the abhorred approaches of old age" (67) echoes the Homeric *ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ*, 22.60. The expression "long-necked cranes" (Arnold, 68) is taken directly from 2.459-460, 'As many flocks of winged birds, Geese or cranes or long-necked swans . . .'. And Arnold's phrase "Ferment the milk of mares" (68) recalls 13.5-6, where Zeus is said to be gazing upon the land of the 'illustrious, milk-eating Mare-milkers'. Again, Arnold's "cloud of horse" (69) recalls Homer's 'cloud of foot-soldiers', 4.274 (as well as St. Paul's 'cloud of witnesses', Hebrews 12.1). Arnold's phrase, "bright in burnished steel", is a translation of Homer's *νώροσι χαλκῶ*, 7.206, with the modern substitution of steel for bronze. The passage in which Peran-Wisa "with his staff kept back the foremost ranks"

¹The translations from Homer in this paper are my own. I have sought to give, in prose, Homer's ideas, without the padding that so often marks translations in verse. I have tried also to give the emphasis of the original, and, finally, to render verse by verse, beginning the translation of each new verse with an English word with capital initial.

²Since the lines in Arnold's poem are not numbered, I refer to the pages in the Macmillan edition (New York, 1893). The references to Homer in this paper are all to the *Iliad*.

and where it is said (69) of Ferood that "He took his spear, and to the front he came, And checked his ranks, and fixed them where they stood", recalls the situation and the words of 3.77-78 (of Hector, before the duel), 'And, going between them, he was keeping back the phalanxes of the Trojans, Holding his spear by the middle'. Arnold's beautiful line, "shiver runs through the deep corn for joy" (70), recalls, in the phrase "deep corn", Homer's *βάθυ λήνον*, 2.147.

The scene in Rustum's tent when the news of Sohrab's challenge is brought to him affords an interesting example of the conflation of two similar scenes in the Iliad, namely (1) the visit of the ambassadors to Achilles in Book 9, and (2) the appeal of Priam to Achilles in Book 24. Arnold says (71):

And Gudurz entered Rustum's tent, and found Rustum; his morning meal was done, and still The table stood before him, charged with food—A side of roasted sheep, and cakes of bread, And dark, green melons; and there Rustum sate Listless, and held a falcon on his wrist, And played with it; but Gudurz came and stood Before him; and he looked and saw him stand, And with a cry sprang up and dropp'd the bird, And greeted Gudurz with both hands, and said: Welcome! these eyes could see no better sight.

The part about the meal being done, while the table still stands there, is closely imitated from 24.475-476 (of Achilles): 'And he had just turned from his food, From eating and drinking, and the table was still standing beside him'. Arnold's "side of roasted sheep" is taken from 9.207: 'And on it he placed the chine of a sheep and of a fat goat'. The latter part of Arnold's description is closely imitated from 9.193-197, where the ambassadors stand before Achilles in his tent, and he springs up, still holding (forgetfully) the lyre upon which he has been playing, and, indicating the ambassadors, says: 'Welcome! indeed dear men are ye that have come; surely there must be great need, In that ye who are the dearest of the Achaeans have come to me in my gloom'. Arnold, we observe, has substituted a falcon for the lyre, and has thrown in the green melons for good measure!

Gudurz says (71):

Not now! a time will come to eat and drink,
But not today; today has other needs.

Compare 9.228 (Odysseus to Achilles): 'Not now are the joys of the lovely banquet our care'.

Rustum, reluctant to fight again, says (72):

My father, whom the robber Afghans vex,
And clip his borders short, and drive his herds,
And he has none to guard his weak old age.

Compare 24.486-489 (the words of Priam): 'Bethink thee of thy father, Achilles like unto the gods, Of such years as I am, on the destructive threshold of old age, And doubtless his neighbors too, round about, Vex him, nor is there anyone to ward off calamity and destruction'. Again, Rustum declares (72) that he will defend that weak old man, "And spend the goodly treasures I have got, And rest my age, and hear of Sohrab's fame". Compare 9.400, where Achilles says that he will 'Delight in the treasures which the old man Peleus has got'. And in Arnold's line, a little

further on (72), "And, greatly moved, then Rustum made reply", the phrase "greatly moved" is a translation of Homer's *μεγ' ὀχθήσας*, 1.517, and elsewhere.

Of Rustum's armor it is said (73):

Only his helm was rich, inlaid with gold,
And, from the fluted spine atop, a plume
Of horsehair waved, a scarlet horsehair plume.

Compare 6.469-470, the only place in Homer where the word *ἵπποχαίτην* occurs. Speaking of the child Astynax, the poet says, 'Fearing the bronze and the horsehair plume'. Arnold's simile (73-74), of the diver for pearls who returns at night to his anxious wife, recalls, especially in its last verse, "So dear to the pale Persians Rustum came", Homer's simile of the tired rowers who are relieved by a favoring breeze (7.7, of Hector and Paris returning to the field): 'So did those two appear to the anxious Trojans'.

One of Arnold's similes in the Homeric vein is the following (74):

And as, afield, the reapers cut the swath
Down through the middle of a rich man's corn,
And on each side are squares of standing corn. . . .

This is strikingly like 11.67-69: 'And as reapers, face to face with one another, Cut a swath down a rich man's field, Of wheat or barley, and the handfuls fall thickly. . . .' Arnold's comparison of a man to a tower (75) is also like Homer:

And he saw
His giant figure planted on the sand,
Sole, like some single tower, which a chief
Hath builded on the waste in former years.

Compare 4.462: 'And he fell as when a tower falls, in the mighty combat'. The position of the word "sole" at the beginning of the verse is also Homeric; compare that of *οἶος*, in 5.474.

Arnold's line (76), "Rash boy, men look on Rustum's face and flee", appears like a conflation of 6.407 (Andromache to Hector), and 6.127 (Diomed to Glaucus). Arnold's simile (77),

For we are all, like swimmers in the sea,
Poised on the top of a huge wave of fate,
Which hangs uncertain to which side to fall,

echoes 14.16-19: 'And as when the mighty deep grows dark with a silent wave, Foreboding the swift paths of clear-blowing winds, Evenly poised, nor does it roll forward or back, Till some deciding breeze come down from Zeus. . . .'

Arnold's description of the duel between Sohrab and Rustum is full of reminiscences of Homer. With Arnold's words (77), "He spoke, and Rustum answered not, but hurled His spear", compare 3.355, 'He spoke; and brandished and hurled his long-shadowy spear'. Arnold continues, "down from the shoulder, down it came As on some partridge in the corn a hawk That long has tarried in the airy clouds". In like manner Homer (15.237) says of Apollo: 'And he came down from the Idaean mountains like a hawk, The swift slayer of partridges, swiftest of birds'. Arnold's simile continues, "Drops like a plummet". Compare what Homer says of the messenger Iris, in 24.80: 'But she, like a plummet, leaped into the deep'. Arnold's narrative continues thus: "Then Sohrab threw

In turn, and full struck Rustum's shield; sharp rang
The iron plates, sharp rang, but turned the spear".
Compare 3.355-356 (of Menelaus): 'He spoke; and
brandished and hurled his long-shadowy spear, And
struck full upon the rounded shield of the son of
Priam', and 6.267 (of a similar blow upon the shield of
Ajax): 'And the bronze rang sharp', and 22.291 (of
Hector's spear-cast at Achilles).

A little further on Rustum is thrown to the ground
by the impulse of his own blow with the club (78):

And now might Sohrab have unsheathed his sword,
And pierced the mighty Rustum while he lay
Dizzy, and on his knees, and choked with sand.

Compare 3.373, 'And now he might have dragged him
away. . .', and 5.68, 'And he fell upon his knees with
a groan'. But, instead of drawing his sword, young
Sohrab says (78), "O thou old warrior, let us yield to
Heaven". Compare 9.65, 'Let us yield to black night'.

The following lines of Arnold recall a famous passage
in Iliad 6:

Come, plant we here in earth our angry spears,
And make a truce, and sit upon this sand,
And pledge each other in red wine like friends,
And thou shalt talk to me of Rustum's deeds.
There are enough foes in the Persian host,
Whom I may meet and strike, and feel no pang;
Champions enough Afrasiab has, whom thou
Mayst fight; fight them, when they confront thy
spear!

But oh, let there be peace twixt thee and me!

Compare the well-known lines, 6.226-231, out of the
scene where Diomed says to Glaucus, 'And let us avoid
each other's spears throughout the tumult; For there
are many Trojans and famous allies for me To slay,
whomsoever the god grants or I overtake on foot, And
there are many Achaeans for thee to slay, whomsoever
thou canst. But let us exchange armor with each
other, that these also May know that we claim to be
old guest-friends'.

Another allusion, in the following lines of Arnold, is
also clear (78-79):

His club
He left to lie, but had regained his spear,
Whose fiery point now in his mailed right hand
Blazed bright and baleful, like that autumn star,
The baleful sign of fevers. . . .

Compare 22.25-31: 'And him did the aged Priam first
behold before his eyes, All-gleaming like a star, as he
hasted o'er the plain, A star that goes forth in autumn,
and brilliant do its rays Appear among many stars in the
darkness of night, Which they call by the name "dog of
Orion"; Now it is very brilliant, but has been appointed
for an evil sign, And brings much fever to wretched
mortals'. Compare also 22.317-320: 'As a star goes
forth among stars in the darkness of night, Hesperus,
which stands the most beautiful star in heaven, So
gleamed the light from that well-pointed spear which
Achilles Brandished in his right hand. . . .' Evidently
Arnold conflated these two passages.

The angry answer of Rustum (79) is also full of
Homeric allusions:

Girl! nimble with thy feet, not with thy hands!
Curled minion, dancer, coiner of sweet words!
Fright, let me hear thy hateful voice no more!

With the bitter scorn expressed in the first two lines
compare such passages as 2.235 (Thersites to the
Greeks), 3.39 (Hector to Paris), and Priam's words in
24.261 (with reference to his worthless sons). With
Arnold's phrase "hateful voice" compare 16.76-77,
'Nor any more do they hear the voice of the son of
Atreus Resounding from his hateful head'. The latter
part of Rustum's speech is, again, closely modelled
after the Iliad. Arnold's lines run thus (79):

Speak not to me of truce, of pledge, and wine!
Remember all thy valour; try thy feints
And cunning! all the pity I had is gone.

Compare 22.261 (Achilles to Hector). Later in the
same speech, 22.268-269, we find, 'Remember all thy
valour; now hast thou much need To be a spearman
and a bold warrior'.

The simile with which Arnold opens his description
of the fight is also Homeric (79):

And he too drew his sword; at once they rushed
Together, as two eagles on one prey
Come rushing down from the clouds. . . !

Compare 22.306-311 (of Hector rushing upon Achilles):
'Thus having spoken, he drew his sharp sword, Which
hung by his side, great and mighty, And gathering him-
self together, rushed upon him As an eagle that flies
on high, Which dashes plainward through the black
clouds To snatch away a tender lamb or crouching hare'.

Arnold continues (79):

Their shields
Dashed with a clang together, and a din
Rose, such as that the sinewy woodcutters
Often make in the forest's heart at morn,
Of hewing axes, crashing trees—such blows
Rustum and Sohrab on each other hailed.

Compare 4.448-449: 'And they dashed together their
shields, And opposed their spears and the might of men
armed in bronze'. Compare also 11.84-88: 'As long as
it was morning and the sacred day was increasing, So
long the weapons on both sides hit amain, and the
people fell. But when the woodcutter prepares his
supper In the mountain glens, when his hands have
grown weary With cutting tall trees. . . .'

Arnold's passage about the combatants being
wrapped in cloud is distinctly Homeric (79-80):

For a cloud
Grew suddenly in Heaven, and darked the sun
Over the fighters' heads; and a wind rose
Under their feet, and a moaning swept the plain,
And in a sandy whirlwind wrapped the pair.
In gloom they twain were wrapped, and they alone;
For both the onlooking hosts on either hand
Stood in broad daylight, and the sky was pure,
And the sun sparkled on the Oxus stream.

Compare 16.366-373 (of the fight over the body of
Patroclus): 'So they were fighting like fire, nor would
you say That either the sun was safe, or safe the moon;
For they were covered with cloud, as many chieftains
As stood in battle about the dead body of the son of
Menoetius. But the rest of the Trojans and well-
graved Achaeans Fought undisturbed under the bright
sky, And the keen rays of the sun were spread over
them, Nor did a cloud appear over all the earth or upon
the mountains'. Sohrab shears away with his sword
Rustum's crest (80): "And that proud horsehair plume,

Never till now defiled, sank to the dust". So, in 16.795-797 we read: 'And his crest Was defiled with blood and dust; heretofore it was not permitted For his horsehair crest to be defiled with dust, But it protected the beauteous head of a divine man, Achilles. . . .' Again Sohrab strikes Rustum's helmet (80):

But this time all the blade, like glass,
Sprang in a thousand shivers on the helm,
And in the hand the hilt remained alone.

Compare 3.361-363 (here Menelaus strikes Paris): 'And the son of Atreus, drawing his silver-studded sword, Lifted it on high, and smote the ridge of his helmet; And round about it, shivered into three or four pieces, The sword fell from his hand'.

And now the duel was over, and Sohrab was mortally wounded (81):

And then the gloom dispersed, and the wind fell,
And the bright sun brake forth, and melted all
The cloud; and the two armies saw the pair. . .

Compare 17.649-650 (the answer to Ajax's impassioned prayer): 'And straightway he <Zeus> scattered the cloud, and thrust away the mist, And the sun shone upon them, and all the battle stood revealed'.

Rustum says to the prostrate Sohrab (81): "Dearer to the red jackals thou shalt be Than to thy friends and to thy father old". In 11.161-162 it is said of the slain in battle: 'And they lay upon the ground Dearer far to the vultures than to their wives'.

Sohrab says (82): "And now thou boastest, and insult'st my fate". Compare 17.35. Again, we find this line by Arnold (82): "And, with a failing voice, Sohrab replied". Compare 22.337.

Sohrab, thinking of his mother, says (83):

Her most I pity, who no more will see
Sohrab returning from the Tartar camp,
With spoils and honour, when the war is done.

In like manner Hector in his prayer for Astyanax says (6.480-481): 'As he returns from war, and bears bloody spoils, Having slain his enemy, and his mother rejoices at heart'.

Arnold thus describes the dying Sohrab (84):

Piteous and lovely, lying on the sand,
Like some rich hyacinth which by the scythe
Of an unskillful gardener has been cut,
Mowing the garden grass-plots near its bed,
And lies, a fragrant tower of purple bloom,
On the mown, dying grass. . .

The poet may have had in mind both 8.306-308, 'And as a poppy in a garden lets fall its head to one side, Weighed down by its fruit and the rains of spring, So did his head bow to one side, weighed down by his helmet', and a well-known fragment of Sappho (Bergk-Hiller, 94). The hyacinth, the garden, "the tower of purple bloom" look like classical reminiscences.

Sohrab, in order to convince his father of his identity (85),

Near the shoulder bared his arm,
And showed a sign in faint, vermilion points
Pricked; as a cunning workman, in Pekin,
Pricks with vermilion some clear porcelain vase,
An emperor's gift. . .

Seymour (School Iliad, ad loc.) compares 4.141-144,

'And as when some woman stains ivory with purple, A Maonian or Carian woman, to be a cheek-guard of horses, And it lies in her chamber, and many horsemen desire to have it, But it lies as an offering for the king. . . .'

When Rustum at last realizes that it is his son whom he has slain (86), "Then a dark cloud passed before his eyes, And his head swam, and he sank down to earth". Compare 14.22 (of Achilles when the news of the death of Patroclus is brought to him): 'So spake he <Antilochus>, and a black cloud of grief encompassed him'. Arnold continues (86):

And he seized
In both his hands the dust which lay around,
And threw it on his head, and smirched his hair,
His hair, and face, and beard, and glittering arms.

Compare 14.23-25 (of Achilles): 'And with both hands seizing the black dust, He scattered it over his head, and disfigured his fair face, And the black ashes settled on his fragrant tunic'. In his desperation Rustum was about to kill himself (86): "But Sohrab saw his thought, and held his hands". Compare 14.32-33: 'And Antilochus on the other side grieved, shedding tears, Holding the hands of Achilles. . . For he feared lest he should cut his throat with the iron'. Where Sohrab says to Rustum (87), "And take My head betwixt thy hands, and kiss my cheeks", the allusion is to 24.723 (of Andromache): 'Holding the head of man-slaying Hector between her hands'.

The incident of the weeping horse (87) is also classical:

And Ruksh, the horse,
With his head bowing to the ground and mane
Sweeping the dust, came near, and in mute woe
First to the one and then to the other moved
His head, as if inquiring what their grief
Might mean; and from his dark, compassionate
eyes
The big warm tears roll'd down, and cak'd the sand.

This passage is clearly a conflation of 19.404-406 (where the horse Xanthus answers Achilles), 'And the swift-footed horse Xanthus Answered him from beneath the yoke, And straightway bowed his head, and all his mane, Falling o'er the yoke-strap, beside the yoke, reached the ground', and of 17.426-427, 'And the horses of Aeacides, though far from the fight, Wept, when first they learned that their charioteer Was fallen in the dust at the hands of man-slaying Hector'.

A little further on Sohrab says to the horse (88):

And the aged Zal himself
Has often stroked thy neck, and given thee food,
Corn in a golden platter soak'd with wine.

This is very like what Hector says to his horses in 8.186-190: 'Now repay to me the care which Andromache, Daughter of great-souled Eetion, oft bestowed, Bringing to you honey-hearted wheat, And mingling with it wine for you to drink, Whene'er your heart bade you, even before She ministered to me, who boast myself her strong husband'.

Sohrab at last gives this charge to his father (89):

And thou must lay me in that lovely earth,
And heap a stately mound above my bones,
And plant a far-seen pillar over all,
That so the passing horseman on the waste
May see my tomb a great way off and cry,

"Sohrab, the mighty Rستم's son, lies there,
Whom his great father did in ignorance kill!",
And I be not forgotten in my grave.

With this compare 7.86-91 (Hector to the Greeks, concerning a man slain in a duel): 'That they may heap a mound above him at the broad Hellespont, And some day one of the late-born men shall say, As he sails past in his many-benched ship o'er the wine-faced deep, "This is the tomb of a man slain long since Whom once in duel illustrious Hector slew". Thus shall one say, and my fame shall never perish'.

The description of the death of Sohrab is closely modelled after Homer. Arnold says (91):

And from his limbs
Unwillingly the spirit fled away,
Regretting the warm mansion which it left,
And youth, and bloom, and this delightful world.

Homer says (16.856-8572=22.362-363, of the death of Patroclus, and of that of Hector): 'And the spirit, fleeing from his limbs, went to Hades, Regretting her fate, leaving youth and manly vigor'.

The poem Sohrab and Rستم is the work of a modern poet whose mind was steeped in the poetry of Homer. It is the work of a poet who combined high poetic gifts with scholarly accuracy in the use of language, who possessed remarkable felicity in the turning of phrases, and who was able, in spite of the complex influences which affected his mental make-up, to attain again the simplicity of the early Homeric epic. No poem more clearly exhibits the direct influence of Greek upon English.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY,
OXFORD, OHIO

FRANK L. CLARK

CLASSICAL LEAGUE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY

The annual spring meeting of the Classical League of the Lehigh Valley was held at Muhlenberg College, on Saturday, May 12, 1923.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. John R. Crawford, of Lafayette College; Vice-President, Dr. George T. Ettinger, of Muhlenberg College; Secretary, Miss Mary L. Hess; Executive Committee, Dr. Horace W. Wright, of Lehigh University, Chairman, Dr. George T. Ettinger, and Miss Mary L. Hess.

Miss Lucile Bartlett, of Cedar Crest College, treating *The Place of Latin in American Education*, said that those who are lacking in the language-sense, geniuses though they may be along other lines, do not belong in the Latin classes. Yet, after a weeding-out process, there is a large proportion of the School population which should study Latin at least three or four years. It requires concentrated study to meet an exacting standard, and all the endless detail of transferring an idea from one language to another makes verbal expression a conscious process. Pleasure and cultural appreciation are sufficient motives for continuing the study of Latin. The teacher of Latin, to do effective teaching, needs not only excellent mental equipment; he needs a more than ordinary share of those personal qualifications which are necessary for any real teaching.

Miss Mary L. Hess, in a paper entitled *Opportunities of the Teacher of Latin*, discussed the value of the study of the Classics in this present time when there is a demand for courses of study that serve a purely utilitarian purpose. We should aim to pass on from one generation to another that which is of proven value in the lives of men and in the advancement of civilization. Forty-five per cent is the lowest estimate of the number

of words in the English language derived from the Latin. For the last four centuries English literature has borrowed freely from the Classics—their history, poetry, religion, mythology, and customs. There are in the United States to-day more students of Latin than of any other foreign language. In the Commentaries on the Gallic War, Caesar is narrating the events of a war that rolled back the tide of barbarian invasion for five hundred years. Cicero's Orations have lived for twenty centuries, and many important lessons can be taught well from the pages of Roman history to the boys and the girls who in a few years will influence our country for better or for worse. The teacher of the Classics has an opportunity to emphasize the value of the liberal arts. Life can be happy only when there is an outlook beyond the narrow confines of daily business. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has adopted a four-year course in Latin as a requirement for prelegal students. Acts such as this will do more to raise the status of Latin than any revision of the methods of teaching or of the curriculum. There is no royal road to the knowledge of Latin, but the study of Latin need not be a mere grind, if the teacher gives to each recitation a thorough knowledge of the subject-matter, untiring industry, never-ending patience, and a determination to create an interest in the heart of each scholar.

Dr. Robert C. Horn, of Muhlenberg College, spoke on Papyri and Ostraca. The dry climate of Egypt has made possible the preservation of the manuscripts that were written on papyrus, from 300 B. C. to 700 A. D. The study of New Testament Greek has been revolutionized by the reading of these papyri. In the papyri, literary, non-literary, and historical material of great value has been discovered within the last twenty years¹.

MARY L. HESS, *Secretary*

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The New York Classical Club held its last meeting for 1922-1923 at Hunter College, on Saturday morning, May 12. The following officers were elected for 1923-1924: Dr. Jane Gray Carter, Hunter College, President (reelected); Mr. George M. Falion, Bushwick High School, Vice-President (reelected); Mr. Russell Stryker, Boys' High School, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Ida Wessa, Washington Irving High School, Censor.

Mr. Franklin H. Sargent, President of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, taking as his subject *The Mystery of the Greek Theater*, spoke with pleasant informality of the Greek theater from the viewpoint of a student of modern dramatic science. The best modern technique, he said, tends to emphasize picture and position on the stage instead of meaningless and excessive movement, and in this it is in accord with the classical Greek methods. He told of his own visit to Eretria and his observations on the underground passage that runs in that theater from the altar in the orchestra under the stage and into the temple in the rear. This passage may well have served as a station for a prompter and also as a means for mysterious and striking entrances and exits. Mr. Sargent warned his audience against taking the statements of Vitruvius about the Graeco-Roman theater as true of the earlier Greek theater. He expressed his belief that much could be learned of classic Greek dances and music from the dwellers in Central Southern Italy, who are in many cases of unmixed Greek race and have preserved in simplicity their ancestral customs.

MARGARET Y. HENRY, *Censor*

¹Reference may be made here to a paper by Professor Horn, *Life and Letters in the Papyri*, *The Classical Journal* 17.487-502 (June, 1922); and to a review, by Professor J. C. Robertson, of George Milligan, *Selections from the Greek Papyri*, Edited With Translations and Notes, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 5.132-133 (March 2, 1912).

CHARLES KNAPP

THE MOSTELLARIA, IN LATIN, AT HAMILTON COLLEGE

The *Mostellaria* of Plautus was presented, in Latin, at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, on Friday evening, May 18. The setting and the costumes were simple; the lines were spoken naturally, without much attempt to bring out their metrical structure. Music was used with all the *cantica*. The music employed was an adaptation of that used at Harvard University, when the *Phormio* of Terence was produced there in 1894. However, the really important thing was that the boys knew their lines, with the result that the play moved quickly, and had no chance to grow tiresome. I should say that in the first two-thirds there was little cutting. *Tranio* did a really good piece of acting, and no rôle was poorly done.

Frankly, I do not know quite what to think of the music. There were two clarionettes and a flute behind the scenes. Because of the expense of getting the musicians, there had been little rehearsing with the music, and the effect of it seemed to me often either weak or distracting. Still, I do not like to have the music omitted, because its omission gives rather a wrong idea of what a Roman comedy was like.

The men had never studied the play in class, and they worked on it just three weeks before giving it at Smith College on Monday, May 11. Taken all in all, the results were remarkable.

VASSAR COLLEGE

CATHARINE SAUNDERS

THREE UTTERANCES ON THE VALUE OF THE CLASSICS

In the News Letter of the Department of Classical Languages, University of Arizona, Series III, No. 2, dated January 2, 1923, I found a very interesting extract from an address made by Dean Francis D. Lockwood, of the University of Arizona, at the meeting of the Latin Section of the State Teachers' Association of Arizona, held late in 1922:

"I am glad that I pursued the Classical Course. I am glad because I am sure that from those dim, and interrupted, and ill-directed gropings into the classic world benefits have come to me that I could by no means dispense with—benefits that I could have secured in no other way. I feel certain that from my training in the Classics, loose and wretched as that training was, I have a surer and richer sense of the value of words; a greater care for conciseness and accuracy of diction; a nicer appreciation of phrase; a firmer and more delicate command of sentence-structure; a vastly enlarged vocabulary; and a finer ear for the cadences and rhythms of prose style. It

seems to me that Xenophon and Caesar have supplied me with models of narrative style that it would be hard to improve upon; and that the poetry of Homer and Vergil early attuned my ear to the magic and the charm, the dignity and the grandeur, the ease and the beauty of great verse. And I am far from despising the high bright truths that flashed out upon my mind from Plato and Cicero. I think I am not deceived when I say that even from my first awkward acquaintance with classic authors there came to me influxes of pure aesthetic joy, and large bright glimpses of the pathos, the dignity, and the heroism of life".

The same issue contains the following statement, ascribed to President Lowell of Harvard University:

"For the core of Secondary instruction as a preparation for general education nothing seems to me to have yet been found so effective as the Classics; nor is the familiarity with the literature of Greece and Rome without great value to the thoughtful citizen of the present day. The problems, social, political, and international, that forced themselves upon antiquity are on the whole nearer to the ones that we face, and still more shall face, than are those of any intervening period".

In the same issue, again, appears the following quotation, ascribed to Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker, Professor of Clinical Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University:

"I would urge every young person looking forward to medicine as a career to devote some time to classical studies. Indeed, I shall go farther and say that a total inaptitude for the study of Latin and Greek should make one gravely question his fitness for a medical career".

CHARLES KNAPP

AN ERROR IN THE FILM JULIUS CAESAR

In regard to the interesting and beautiful, but inaccurate, film *Julius Caesar*, which is criticized by Mr. Albert S. Perkins in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 16. 96, I have been surprised not to see or hear any comment on one particularly glaring error, which, unless it has been corrected since the early showings of the film, ought not to be allowed to pass without a protest. This is the representation of the walls of the Senate-house—on the day of Caesar's assassination, if I remember rightly—emblazoned with the words *parcere subiectis et debellare superbos*! One might as well depict a quotation from *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* in Washington's time!

E. ADELAIDE HAHN

HUNTER COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY